2025 Realistic Best CWSP-208 Vce - CWNP Best Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Vce 100% Pass Quiz

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CWNP CWSP-208 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Security Policy: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Wireless Security Analyst and covers how WLAN security requirements are defined and aligned with organizational needs. It emphasizes evaluating regulatory and technical policies, involving stakeholders, and reviewing infrastructure and client devices. It also assesses how well high-level security policies are written, approved, and maintained throughout their lifecycle, including training initiatives to ensure ongoing stakeholder awareness and compliance.
Topic 2	• WLAN Security Design and Architecture: This part of the exam focuses on the abilities of a Wireless Security Analyst in selecting and deploying appropriate WLAN security solutions in line with established policies. It includes implementing authentication mechanisms like WPA2, WPA3, 802.1X • EAP, and guest access strategies, as well as choosing the right encryption methods, such as AES or VPNs. The section further assesses knowledge of wireless monitoring systems, understanding of AKM processes, and the ability to set up wired security systems like VLANs, firewalls, and ACLs to support wireless infrastructures. Candidates are also tested on their ability to manage secure client onboarding, configure NAC, and implement roaming technologies such as 802.11r. The domain finishes by evaluating practices for protecting public networks, avoiding common configuration errors, and mitigating risks tied to weak security protocols.
Topic 3	• Security Lifecycle Management: This section of the exam assesses the performance of a Network Infrastructure Engineer in overseeing the full security lifecycle—from identifying new technologies to ongoing monitoring and auditing. It examines the ability to assess risks associated with new WLAN implementations, apply suitable protections, and perform compliance checks using tools like SIEM. Candidates must also demonstrate effective change management, maintenance strategies, and the use of audit tools to detect vulnerabilities and generate insightful security reports. The evaluation includes tasks such as conducting user interviews, reviewing access controls, performing scans, and reporting findings in alignment with organizational objectives.

Topic 4	• Vulnerabilities, Threats, and Attacks: This section of the exam evaluates a Network Infrastructure Engineer in identifying and mitigating vulnerabilities and threats within WLAN systems. Candidates are expected to use reliable information sources like CVE databases to assess risks, apply remediations, and implement quarantine protocols. The domain also focuses on detecting and responding to attacks such as eavesdropping and phishing. It includes penetration testing, log analysis, and using monitoring tools like SIEM systems or WIPS • WIDS. Additionally, it covers risk analysis procedures, including asset management, risk ratings, and loss calculations to support the development of informed risk management plans.

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CWNP Certified Wireless Security Professional (CWSP) Sample Questions (Q114-Q119):

NEW QUESTION # 114
The following numbered items show some of the contents of each of the four frames exchanged during the 4- way handshake:
1. Encrypted GTK sent
2. Confirmation of temporal key installation
3. Anonce sent from authenticator to supplicant
4. Snonce sent from supplicant to authenticator, MIC included
Arrange the frames in the correct sequence beginning with the start of the 4-way handshake.

- A. 4, 3, 1, 2
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4
- C. 2, 3, 4, 1
- D. 3, 4, 1, 2

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct sequence of the 4-Way Handshake frames in WPA/WPA2 is:
Message 1: Authenticator sends ANonce to the supplicant # (3)
Message 2: Supplicant sends SNonce and a MIC to the authenticator # (4) Message 3: Authenticator sends GTK and confirms keys with MIC # (1) Message 4: Supplicant confirms installation of PTK/GTK # (2) This process ensures mutual key confirmation and integrity before data traffic begins.

NEW QUESTION # 115
Given: WLAN protocol analyzers can read and record many wireless frame parameters.
What parameter is needed to physically locate rogue APs with a protocol analyzer?

- A. BSSID
- B. RSN IE
- C. Noise floor
- D. SSID
- E. Signal strength
- F. IP Address

Answer: E

Explanation:
While BSSID and SSID help identify and classify rogue APs, physically locating them requires using signal strength (often displayed as RSSI or dBm). By measuring signal strength from different locations, administrators can use a method called "triangulation" or "directional analysis" to approximate the physical location of the rogue device.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 6 - WLAN Protocol Analysis and Troubleshooting CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Rogue Device Location and Tracking"

NEW QUESTION # 116
What is one advantage of using EAP-TTLS instead of EAP-TLS as an authentication mechanism in an 802.11 WLAN?

- A. EAP-TTLS does not require the use of a certificate for each STA as authentication credentials, but EAP- TLS does.
- B. EAP-TTLS does not require an authentication server, but EAP-TLS does.
- C. EAP-TTLS supports client certificates, but EAP-TLS does not.
- D. EAP-TTLS sends encrypted supplicant credentials to the authentication server, but EAP-TLS uses unencrypted user credentials.

Answer: A

Explanation:
EAP-TLS requires both server and client-side digital certificates, which adds complexity in client certificate management.
EAP-TTLS uses a server certificate to establish a secure TLS tunnel, after which user credentials (e.g., username/password) are sent inside the encrypted tunnel. No client certificate is needed.
Incorrect:
A). EAP-TLS also encrypts credentials using TLS.
B). EAP-TLS supports client certificates (it's the core requirement).
C). Both EAP methods require an authentication server.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 4 (EAP Methods Comparison)
CWNP EAP-TTLS Deployment Guide

NEW QUESTION # 117
ABC Company has deployed a Single Channel Architecture (SCA) solution to help overcome some of the common problems with client roaming. In such a network, all APs are configured with the same channel and BSSID. PEAPv0/EAP-MSCHAPv2 is the only supported authentication mechanism.
As the Voice over Wi-Fi (STA-1) client moves throughout this network, what events are occurring?

- A. The WLAN controller controls the AP to which STA-1 is associated and transparently moves this association in accordance with the physical location of STA-1.
- B. STA-1 controls when and where to roam by using signal and performance metrics in accordance with the chipset drivers and 802.11k.
- C. STA-1 initiates open authentication and 802.11 association with each AP prior to roaming.
- D. The WLAN controller is querying the RADIUS server for authentication before the association of STA-1 is moved from one AP to the next.

Answer: D

Explanation:
An 802.11a/g-based WIPS cannot detect rogue activity that occurs in 802.11n/ac-specific modes, including Greenfield (HT-only) operation and use of 40 MHz channels, which are not part of the 802.11a/g specification. Greenfield mode disables legacy support, so a WIPS limited to 802.11a/g radios won't even
"see" these frames. This leaves a significant blind spot for detecting certain types of rogue devices or attacks using newer PHYs.
References:
CWSP-208 Study Guide, Chapter 7 - WIPS Capabilities and Limitations
CWNP CWSP-208 Objectives: "Protocol Compatibility and Threat Detection"

NEW QUESTION # 118

Given: XYZ Hospital plans to improve the security and performance of their Voice over Wi-Fi implementation and will be upgrading to 802.11n phones with 802.1X/EAP authentication. XYZ would like to support fast secure roaming for the phones and will require the ability to troubleshoot reassociations that are delayed or dropped during inter-channel roaming.
What portable solution would be recommended for XYZ to troubleshoot roaming problems?

- A. Laptop-based protocol analyzer with multiple 802.11n adapters
- B. An autonomous AP mounted on a mobile cart and configured to operate in monitor mode
- C. WIPS sensor software installed on a laptop computer
- D. Spectrum analyzer software installed on a laptop computer

Answer: A

Explanation:
For troubleshooting fast roaming (e.g. 802.11r) across channels, a portable protocol analyzer with dual- or multi-band 802.11n adapters enables:
Simultaneous packet capture on different channels
Capturing handoff-related frames and timing analysis in roaming scenarios This setup allows detailed capture of reassociation, authentication, and 4-Way Handshake processes, essential for diagnosing roaming delays.
Other options (WIPS, spectrum analyzer, autonomous AP) do not support detailed 802.11 frame capture across multiple channels during roaming events.
References:
CWSP#207 Study Guide, Chapter 6 (Roaming Troubleshooting)

NEW QUESTION # 119
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